FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 122.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam:
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream.
'Tis the star-spangled banner!—oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution!
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! this it be ever, when freeman shall stand
Between their loved homes and war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In GOD is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Sayings of Sam. Jones, the Great Georgia Revivalist.

Nashville, Tenn., for four weeks has been all stirred up by the preaching of the Georgia Evangelist, Sam Jones, who is one of the most unique preachers of these times. Before beginning his campaign in that city he paid a preliminary visit to Nashville, and his two sermons were rather disappointing, causing savage criticism and comment on the roughness of his language. Some of the clergymen openly denounced him. His friends, however, went ahead with their work, and it was decided to hold a revival. For this purpose nearly $4,000 was raised, the contributions coming principally from business men. He was engaged for twenty days, thirteen of which he has filled, holding three services a day.

From five to ten thousand have heard him at service. Many well known men, given up as hopeless cases, have been converted. Leading gamblers shave avowed their intention of never again touching a card, and of becoming church members. Leading business men have been most earnest in aiding his work. Committees have waited on him and urged his acceptance of checks of $500 and $1,000, all of which he has refused, saying that the good he does is all the reward he wants. One zealous convert has tendered him a lot, and the money is ready for building him a house if he will consent to remain there.

Mr. Jones was born in the town of Cartersville, Ga., in the year 1849. His grandfather was a Methodist preacher, as were also several of his uncles, prominent among them being Col. Robert H. Jones, who, after valiant services as a soldier, entered the ministry, and is now a member of the North Georgia Conference.

Samuel received a good academic education, and besides was a studious reader. Early in life he displayed a preference for the legal profession, which he adopted, and in the courts of his native county practiced some three years, and was looked upon as a very successful and rising member of the bar. During his early life, and while practicing in the courts, his life was far from exemplary, and he was addicted to several bad traits. The death of his father in 1870 awakened within him a sense of his religious duties, and shortly afterward, under the ministration of Gen. Clement A. Evans, the renowned Georgia preacher, who was at that time conducting a protracted meeting near the Jones home stead, the wicked young man was converted, and joined the church.

His first evangelistic work outside of his native State was in the year 1881, and the scene of his labor was the State of Alabama. He then at different periods visited the States of Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, and New York. In the city of Brooklyn, in January of the present year, he held a four weeks' meeting in Talmage's church. The Doctor has frequently since stated that it was the most successful ever held in his church, and the immediate result was 138 accessions to his own membership, besides a large number added to other congregations.

The preacher's style when preaching to the sinners of Tennessee is particularly rugged and forcible. He appear to have the courage of his convictions. He is not afraid to attack vice in high places. He speaks like a man who believes he is divinely commissioned to war against sin wherever found. Wealth, power, influence, reputation, and the customs of society have no terrors for him. He denounces the most popular institutions in the land if he believes those institutions are at war with Christianity. He rebukes the actions of men that are not in accord with his ideas of Christian duty. A moral man without the graces of the Christian religion is his abomination. These he regards as stumbling blocks in the path of religion. In his sermons, he declares that he was a gambler, a drunkard, and the worst of men until his conversion twelve years ago. Among the best known of his converts is Gen. William H. Jackson, proprietor of Belle Mead stock farm, the home of Bonnie Scotland, Luke Blackburn, Great Tom, and other racers.

The following sentences from his sermons, as reported in the Nashville newspapers, show what manner of preacher he is:

"Well," says a man, "I gamble, I drink, I swear, or this or the other, and I can't give it up." I tell you I have been along there and I know, and I tell you I would rather do anything than be damned. A man said to me: "I couldn't do anything because I had such an awful temper." I said, "I had rather have a bad temper in heaven than a good one in hell." One fellow says: "I never will swear again." You black-mouthed rascal, what right had you ever to swear?

There are men in this town who have whisky on hand and say they would get rid of it if they only knew how. I tell you I would rather empty $50,000 of whisky in the Cumberland river than be in hell with the barrels sitting around me.

Another fellow says: "I am going to quit drinking." God bless you, you ought never to have drank at all. And you ought to have 1,000 lashes for the way you have treated your wife about it.

Another says: "I am never going to dance any more." You ought never to have begun. Nobody ever will begin unless they are light headed. That's my judgment.

Thank God any of us can turn to-night, but I would not be any man's security that he can turn to-morrow. The best thing a man can do is to say. "Here I am, Lord; take me as I am." There's many a fellow with a whitewash brush trying to clean up a little before he goes to God. There are many men in this town who think that their neighbors do not know that they are licentious and unfaithful to their wives. Don't you fool yourself that way. Your neighbors know you. They know who pays the rent for that house where that woman is living who is dragging you down. They know she does not pay the rent. They know you pay it, and they have seen your buggy at the gate. You haven't deceived them.

Many think people don't know that they are gamblers, but they do. You wear fine clothes and look like a gentleman, and think people don't know what you are. But you don't find the town full of greenies, you big old fool, you.

Influence! Your hear men talk about influence, and you hear a man say he hasn't got any influence. Well, if he hasn't he's a dog. He's a natural monstrosity and a moral blank. Every man has influence, and is every day of his life sowing seed that come up after their kind. In this world sowing, but in that world over yonder reaping. Some of you men since last Sunday have sowed seed and reaped enough to damn the world, if those seeds have had time to propagate themselves.

Sow whisky, reap drundards. The promise is sound and the logic is as clear as the mind of God. Sow whisky and reap drunkards. How many men in this city have crossed the line beyond which they can never return and will die drunkards! Your crop will be the seed for another crop. A drunken father, the saddest sight in the world! Everybody born to you is a half drunkard from the moment he is born. Your immoderate dram drinking will bring you on a crop of drunkards that will be a curse to this town by and by. Oh, father, eternal issues are in every cup you turn up to your lips. Sow whisky, reap drunkards! I'm not mad with men; I'm mad with whisky, that damns everything it touches and is cursing my race. There is enough whisky in Nashville to debauch the whole country for years to come. Oh, how I do hate the grocery stores that have bar rooms in the rear. These Methodist and Presbyterian groceries you go in to buy a pound of soda, and can take a drink without anybody suspecting you. I am not surprised that you have so much whisky sold in Nashville, but I'm surprised that you haven't got ten times as many drunkards as you have. Some men are feeling all right because all their boys are girls, and are not concerned in regard to the whisky question, but first thing you know the devil will pack off a drunken son-in-law on you. He couldn't do worse than that if he had a thousand years to work up a bad thing. The devil has played a joke on the whole concern. A drunken son-in-law! My God! I'd rather have my girls buried to-night out of my sight forever than to have them lie in the embraces of an imbruted, son in law.

Progressive euchre! That's the game for the spider legs. There ain't one in this town but plays progressive euchre. He thinks it's charming. You little simple-minded fool, your old mother, who works for a living, has to give you the money to pay for a shave at the barber shop. One of these barbers told me the other day that he was mighty glad I got after the spider legs, because they might pay their debts. I couldn't describe a spider leg. He looks like he's melted and poured into his pants, and then those toothpick shoes! I see samples of 'em every day on the street. He does think cards are splendid, and is just a sight at a german. And I'd as soon see a shaggy Scotch terrier with his arms arounds my daughter as to see one of these spider legs. If anything is to hug my daughter I'm going to exercise a certain amount of choice. If I sow cards I reap gamblers; if I sow whisky I reap drunkards, and if I sow germans I reap spider legs.

Sow billiards, reap fools. I never knew a first class billiard player that was worth the powder and lead it would take to kill him. Some of these so-called christian homes have got billiard tables in them.

Now, Tennessee is a big State on fine horses. There's many a man here that's going right straight into hell on a blooded horse. I reckon you think, though, it's better to go that way than to walk. It's the gambling that is ruining the horse raising in this country. It's the pool selling and the betting. I don't hate the fast blooded horses because they bet on them. If I did I'd hate Gen. Grant because they've been betting on when he'd die.

That arm clutch. I wish I had about five minutes on that. I don't argue that a girl is not virtuous when you see some fellow holding her arm, but I do tell you that the "spider leg" is not virtuous. He that thinketh on these things is already unclean at heart. I would lock my daughter up in a closet for six months if I saw her let some fellow clutch her by the arm and walk off in that way. The girl is always virtuous, but the boy—I wouldn't trust him as far as I could throw this tent. —*New York Sun.*

Vanderbilts Home Life.

"Since my boyhood," said Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, "I have been accustomed to plain, wholesome living. To my style of living and regular habits I attribute my uniformly good health. I have my ills and aches like other men, but I am free from spells of sickness. I have tried to think if there was one thing that suited my palate more than another. I do not believe there is. My appetite, as a rule, keeps so good that I can eat one thing with quite as much relish as another. I was brought up on a farm, you know, and I must confess an honest liking for good roast beef and roast mutton. I do not like either too well done or too rare, for I believe in either state they are indigestible. I want them brown, rich and juicy, and with them I like to have served potatoes, white and floury. Above all I desire my food prepared and served plainly. Grease, spices and rich flavored condiments are not suited to me, and I do not believe they are to any person. I have an idea of my own in this respect and I am convinced it is correct. It is that accustoming one's self to spiced gravies and relishes and other things that taste horribly at first is simply the cultivation of a vitiated taste. I have observed the absence of clear complexions and bright, sparkling eyes in persons accustomed to high living. The rosy color and clear and buoyant spirits of persons who live plainly, but well withal, convinces me that the simple, bountiful way of living is best."

Mr. Vanderbilt talked of his mode of life with as much interest as he ever talked of money, stocks or railroad. It is true that Mr. Vanderbilt lives in magnificence, but he lives sensibly. He calculates to retire at 10 o'clock at night, and he rarely misses going to bed at that time. He is called at 7 30 in the morning, and at 8 30 is at breakfast with with his whole family. He usually spends the morning at home. Sometimes he goes out before lunch and sometimes not until after lunch. When the weather will admit he goes out for a drive in the afternoon. The drive may be through the Park; it may be to Macomb's Dam Bridge, or it may extend to Fleetwood Park. When Mr. Vanderbilt returns from it he lies down in his library for a nap, which lasts until the dinner hour. He arises refreshed and sits down to his evening meal as much to enjoy the conversation with his family, which is an extremely pleasant one, as to partake of the viands before him. Mr. Vanderbilt always eats sparingly and avoids liquids as much as possible. He takes his coffee sometimes after his dinner. Sometimes, however, he does not drink it at all.

Mr. Vanderbilt is an extremely abstemious man in every way. He never uses liquor in any form. If he is in company where he is compelled to take wine he will simply raise the glass to his lips. In the first place he has no taste for liquor, and in the second place his physical composition will not admit of indulgence in any form. On account of a slight affection of the muscles of his face, persons unfamiliar with his habits might think that he allowed himself to gratify a taste for wine. It is not so. When he requires a beverage he calls for lemonade, and he likes to have the lemon juice fresh pressed from the fruit. He used to be addicted to the use of tobacco, but for thirty years has not touched the weed. Mr. Vanderbilt is extremely careful of his health, and looks to his eating as much as anything else to keep it good.—*N. Y. Cook.*

THAT DRUMMER TAX.—The following, from State Treasurers Bain, in reply to a a letter from a business house in Wilmington, throws some additional light on the question which has recently excited so much interest among merchants:

RALEIGH, May 22, 1885.

Dear Sirs:—I have yours of 21st inst. You ask, "Are merchants doing business in this city (Wilmington) compelled to take out a drummer's license or be held liable to the same fine that out-of-town drummers are, by inviting their customers on the streets or at the hotel to call on them, or in other words soliciting trade outside of their place of business?"

I answer, if they solicit orders for wholesale trade they are liable to the drummer's tax. If they solicit as *retail* dealers *only* they are not liable.

Very respectfully,
D. W. BAIN,
State Treasurer.

It is evident from the above that retail dealers may solicit *orders*, and that wholesale dealers may describe their goods, prices, etc., to persons outside their stores and invite them to their place of business it being only necessary for the dealers to avoid *soliciting orders* outside. In other words, the wholesale dealer may praise his goods and prices; and invite the prospective purchaser to "call and examine.—*Wilmington Star.*

Probably as much as $100,000 worth of fruit will be shipped from this county to the Northern markets this season. In five years from to-day the value of shipments will amount to half a million of dollars. The people are waking up and are learning not to put all their dependence in cotton. —*Warrenton Gazette.*

Mr. Woodruff's Rat Terrifier.

Mr. Woodruff having spent much money on traps, and having found that poison was in vain and that real cats were lazy, decided to try the experiment of frightening rats by convincing them that the house was haunted. He prepared a large stuffed cat with green glass eyes and a ferocious and sarcastic smile, and placed in her interior an electric light. There was a large closet in his bedroom which contained half a dozen rat holes from which rats came forth every night on foraging expeditions. In the middle of this closet he placed the cat an connected her internal light with wires running to a battery near his bedside. Having thus prepared his feline ghost Mr. Woodruff went to bed and waited for the rats. As soon as the house was quiet the rats came out, and when, judging from the noise, there were at least a dozen in the room, he turned on his electric light. Wild squeaks of horror greeted the awful appearance of the ghostly cat, with her glowing eyes and shinning teeth, and there was the rush of many feet as the frightened rats fled to their holes. Mr. Woodruff, chuckling over the success of his experiment, arose and examined the closet. Two rats, who had tried to enter the same hole at the same time and had become securely jammed, were kicking fiercely, while three female rats lay on the floor in a dead swoon. These were soon seized and committed to the vasty bathtub, and the ghostly cat was left to stand guard over the rat holes till daylight.

What is still more remarkable, the rats left the house without an hour's delay. There had previously been, at a low estimate, fully 7,000 rats in that house, not to speak of swarms of subsidiary mice. From the hour when the stuffed cat's electric light began to glow not a rat or a mouse has been seen in Mr. Woodruff's house. The animals that had laughed at traps, mocked at real cats, and grown fat on poison were frightened off the premises by a single apparition of an apparently supernatural cat, and their stories have given the house such an uncanny reputation that it is safe to prophesy that rats and mice will avoid it for years to come.

The farmers should take a hint from Mr. Woodruff's success. If they could invent a scarecrow representing a tramp at work the crows would be vanquished. They would, of course, assume the working tramp to be a supernatural being, and the terror with which the sight would fill them would rid the whole region of crows for at least during the present season.—*N. Y. Times.*

HE TOOK THE LEAP.—"Yes," he answered, as he seemed to huddle himself up in a heap, "I've been there. That is, I've jumped from a railroad train running at a speed of forty-eight miles an hour, and I can't say as I want to repeat the experiment."

"Where and when?"

"About thirty miles east of Chicago, on the Michigan Central, three years.'

"What was the occasion?"

"I was half drunk, and did it on a bet of $5. The bet was that I daren't walk out on the platform and take the jump without picking out my ground. As it happened, the ground was pretty clear, but a million dollars wouldn't hire me to try it again."

"How did you come out?"

"Well, it's hard to describe the sensation. As I sprung from the step I seemed to fly. I sailed along in the air until my wings grew tired, and then I dropped down to see the country. I've got a good pair of eyes, but I didn't see much. I was too busy turning cartwheels and handsprings and somersaults. Sometimes I beat the professionals all hollow, and again I made a muss of it. It was my intention to skip all puddles and avoid all the stumps, but you can't always have your way in this world. By and by I rested my case. That is, I brought up in a fence corner, and waited for a first-class hospital to come along."

"Much hurt?"

"Might have been worse. Broke an arm, two ribs, and had over a hundred cuts and bruises, and it was seven weeks before I could walk a rod."

"But you won the $5."

"Y-e s; but there is where I always grow sad. The stakeholder sent it back to me from the first town in the shape of a pine coffin, and it didn't fit my length by seven inches. I had to sell the confounded thing for a misfit at half price!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

AESTHETICISM IN THE POST-OFFICE.—The new postal-card will be a delicate pink. We betray no secrets in stating that Postmaster-General Vilas thinks seriously of having the mail bags printed in old gold with a four inch dado of bird's-egg blue and a large daisy in each corner. Reform and art are going hand-in-hand clear through the whole civil service.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE ONLY WAY TO TELL.—"We have held a consultation," said a doctor to to his patient, "but we are unable to agree as to the exact nature of your disease. Three of the physicians are of one opinion, while I am of another."

"But, doctor," said the patient anxiously, "how will the matter be settled?"

"Oh, the autopsy will show who knows best."

Miss Annie Lowrie Alexander of Mecklenburg county, passed an examination before the Board of Medical Examiners at Durham last week, and was admitted as a member of the North Carolina Medical Association. She is a daughter of Dr. J. B. Alexander of this county.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A reporter overheard the following remark one gossip made to another yesterday: "I live down by the canal. Won't you come down and drop in?"—*Elmira Advertiser.*

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castinge, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a norminal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

The Harbert Telep hone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

RALEIGH REGISTER.

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it, and then remit $2 to pay for your

State Democratic Paper,

the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

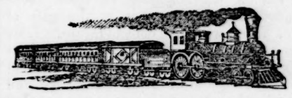
WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tt

Notice to Contractors of Bridge Masonry.



PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR THE Masonry of the Bridge at Cape Fear River, near Fayetteville, and at Neuse River, near Smithfield, on the line of the Rail Road from Wilson to Fayetteville.

The Masonry at Cape Fear will be of the character known as the *Ranged Rubble Work*, to be built of well quarried dimension stone, laid in even courses, diminishing in depth from bottom to top. Amount of Masonry 1600 cubic yards.

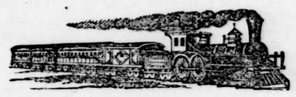
The proposals for this may be to build entirely of Stone or of Stone and Brick.

The Neuse River Bridge will be of the character known as *Random Rubble Work*, from stone found near the site.

Cement will be furnished by the Company, and delivered at the nearest Rail Road Depot. The foundations also will be prepared at the expense of the Company.

Bids received till 10th day of June, 1885.

Address F. GARDNER, Engineer,
W. & F. R. R.
Care W. & W. R. R., Wilmington.
May 21, 1885. 119-3t



Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
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Full and half-bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants, Extra fine Pansys, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Achyranthus, Althermanthereas, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully.
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 11, 1885.

TO THE OBSERVER'S READERS AND FRIENDS.

With this issue the OBSERVER passes to the ownership of Mr. George H. Haigh, who will fulfill its existing contracts and next week will assume editorial charge of it. The interests of the paper will not suffer in his hands, as its readers will know when informed that he has had entire management of it for many of the issues of the past three months. He deserves and will receive, I doubt not, the same cordial support which has been accorded to me.

In leaving my home to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office which the President has bestowed upon me, I acknowledge with unaffected gratitude the manifold evidences of approval of my political course with which my friends have honored me; the courtesy and friendship of my brethren of the Press; and the remarkable patronage with which the OBSERVER has been sustained.

In my new field of action I believe that I will be able to serve my native country well; and, God granting my return four years hence, to serve it better for what those years shall bring. And I pray that my eyes shall rest then upon a land set free from the shackles of bad laws, and, under better ministers of the law, smiling with prosperity.

E. J. HALE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It is proper to say that, since Mr. Hale's appointment, preparations for his departure have engrossed his time, and the conduct of the OBSERVER has been entrusted to others.

NEWS, AND "NEWS."

The OBSERVER professes to be a newspaper, and it is its boast that it does not often mistake the spurious for the real kind of news. Once in a while, however, it has been made to say things that it ought not to say and has omitted to say things that it ought to say. Last week, for example, in the hurry of business, a bit of news of the kind that may be termed "news, indeed," crept into its columns, contrary to intention, as follows:

[Recent Washington correspondence of a North Carolina paper.]

Anent this muddle, [the Yarborough-Battle-Ike Young congestion] I hear to-day that Mr. Charles N. Vance, oldest son of the Senator, is pressing for the inspectorship of revenue under Col. Yarborough, when the latter comes into his collectorship. Mr. James S. Battle, of Rocky Mount, son of the well known manufacturer, has been regarded heretofore as having the office well nigh in his possession.

What an extraordinary bit of "news" this is, the uninformed reader will understand when told that there is no such office known to the law as an inspector of revenue under the collector of the 4th District, or of any other District. By reference to the much quoted Spofford's Almanac and the "Blue Book"—which, notwithstanding some misleading statements, give an accurate list of Federal offices—the reader will learn that there are over one hundred collectors of internal revenue in the thirty-eight States, or an average of three to the State. These offices are bestowed upon a citizen of the District for which the collector is appointed, and are what may be termed State offices—that is to say, such as the State may claim for its own citizens as a matter of right. There are other offices in the internal revenue service which may be termed national—that is to say, the duties of the incumbents are not within or confined to certain States, and the incumbents themselves are appointed without reference to State lines or State claims. Col. Yarborough and Mr. Battle are contestants for an office of the former kind, viz: the collectorship of the 4th internal revenue District of North Carolina. Mr. Charles N. Vance, who is described by the correspondent above quoted as now turning up as a competitor of Mr. Battle for an office under Col. Yarborough, is really an applicant for a place of the latter kind mentioned above, viz: for appointment as one of the twenty-odd special agents of the internal revenue Department. This is not an appointment to which the State, as such, has any claim—there not being enough of the kind to go around among the thirty-eight. But Mr. Vance, who happened to be on terms of intimacy with gentlemen representing other States than North Carolina, who were influential with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, early after the latter's appointment secured the promise of one of the positions referred to.

It will thus be seen that, instead of seeking a position under Col Yarborough to the detriment of another North Carolinian who had precedence of him, Mr. Vance's success will be simply so much gained for the State—the State being fortunate in the possession of a citizen whose merits, capacity and other qualifications had attracted the favor of an outside dispenser of patronage. And, further, it is quite certain that Mr. Vance, would no more seek to wrest an office from Mr. Battle than would Mr. Battle endeavor to secure an office which Mr. Vance had well nigh in his possession.

The OBSERVER, as our readers know, does not believe much in the efficacy or seemliness of "corrections;" but it is well enough to take advantage of the present occasion to correct another bit of "news" sent out by a Washington correspondent, and also inadvertently copied into the OBSERVER in the absence of its editor, concerning Mr. Vance's father's actions and feelings at a critical period in the contest by the different Southern States for the Manchester Consulship. When such tremendous exertions were put forth by our Southern neighbors for the control of this most important to the South of all the foreign appointments, and the efforts of the Georgians, especially, in behalf of General Pierce Young, seemed well-nigh successful against Mr. Bayard's nomination of Mr. Hale, the correspondent described Governor Vance as in despair. On the contrary, Governor Vance did not despair; but persisted that it was all working right, and that North Carolina would certainly win in the contest. And win she did, as he predicted.

COLLECTOR YARBOROUGH.—The OBSERVER is gratified to announce, especially to those who were inclined to murmur, that Ike Young has been displaced by Col. W. H. Yarborough. The appointment of Col. Yarborough is an excellent one. He is a courteous gentleman, and one whose experience in business matters will enable him to manage the affairs of the office satisfactorily.

The University.

Those who have been predicting that the memorial hall would not be filled today have found that they were mistaken. The hall was filled, well filled, and still there were some who were not in the hall, but seemed not to desire to go in. Bishop A. W. Wilson's sermon, postponed from yesterday, was preached this morning at 10 o'clock. His text was from Paul's sayings, "Whether we be beside ourselves it is to God; whether we be sober it is to God." The incarnation of the Godhead is peculiar to our Christian religion. His apostles did not judge those without, but those within the law. The laws of God are not applicable to those without His kingdom. The principal thought of the sermon was that no man could hope by his own work and energy to arrive at the eminence of God's revelation. He must obtain the power from without. It is not by human wisdom that we learn these wonderful truths, but it is the gift of God, free, without consideration. The ancient philosophers were far from them "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." All time and labor are lost if we have not learned of God and cultivated this the highest part of our nature. We must teach men the highest principals of integrity and honesty. Let us be sure that if we live by grace our lives will be useful and honored by men. He exhorted the class not to take a step beyond the college walls until the seal of God's favor was upon them.

The sermon was closely followed by the immense audience and the large number of distinguished men on the stand. It was a splendid effort, practical and eloquent.

After the sermon the audience was given a recess of a few minutes. A large part left the hall, but returned in a short while to hear the orations of the graduating class. The class numbers twenty-four this year, and its grade is good. As they marched into the hall this morning we could but feel that the University might well be proud of them. They are a nice looking set of young men. Only ten of the class are permitted to speak and three of these are decided by scholarship. Mr. S. C. Weill, of Wilmington, having made the highest average in the class, is the valedictorian. Mr. B. C. McIver of Randolph, N. C., was a speaker by reason of his being the highest student in the classical course, and Mr. A. D. Ward, of Duplin county, by leading the philosophical course. All the others were selected by the faculty after competitive speaking.

The first speaker was Mr. A. J. Field, of Ridgeway, N. C.; subject: "The Duty of Educated Men in a Republic." Berrie C. McIver; subject: "Stormclouds in the Highlands." A. D. Ward, of Duplin Co., was too unwell to speak. Mr. Bryan; subject: "The Victories of Christianity." A. H. Eller; subject: "Higher education in North Carolina." E. P. Mangum: "Trophes of a Noble life." M. Butler: "Heroes and, Conquests of Invention." St. Leon Scull; Subject: "Cultivation of National History." Jessee A. West; subject "Dismemberment of Virginia." S. C. Weill, of Wilmington, subject: "National Decay and Individual Character."

As indicated this morning, the first exercise this evening was the reading of the report made to the trustees by the committee appointed to visit the University in the spring, and by request Col. Steele read the report. It set fourth the fact that the number of young men yearly seeking here that advanced and special training which fits a man for active life was rapidly increasing. They expressed the hope and the opinion that in a few years it would be far in advance of its present attainments. It should be the centre of learning in the State from which should radiate the literary products that are to build up the State. To properly meet her work she must be better fitted for it. The recent generous appropriation by the legislature will largely meet that end. All the new professorships contemplated will not be filled immediately, as it is thought not wise to attempt to make too rapid strides. It was recommended to add a new laboratory and to fit up the old chapel as a museum, making it more comprehensive. The apparatus in the physical Labaratory will be largely increased under the direction of Prof. Gore. The trustees took occasion to compliment the faculty both in their class work and general good management.

After the report was read came the awarding of medals and prizes. First were two Greek scholarship medals that were won last year by Mr. H. W. Rice of Raleigh, and Mr. J. R. Monroe, of Fayetteville. The Greek scholarship medal was won this year by Mr. L. P. McGehee, of Raleigh, and the improvement medal in Greek was won by Mr. A. M. Simmons, of Hyde county. The Phillip's mathematical prize was won also by Mr. L. P. McGehee, and also a prize in Latin. Mr. J. C. Johnson obtained honorable mention on his competative essay on the philosophy of Horace. Mr. Max Jackson, from Fayetteville, won the chemistry medal. Mr. A. D. Ward, of Duplin, won the Worth prize, and E. F. Strickland, from, Bliss, N. C., the prize in materia medica. All of these were delivered by Hon. P. C. Cameron, who addressed some feeling remarks to the young men. The representative medal, given by the two societies for the best oration from six young men selected for that purpose from the two societies, was awarded to Mr. Jas. Thomas, of New Berne, and presented by Bishop A. W. Wilson. The medal given by the daughters of Willie P. Mangum, for the best oration from the senior class, was awarded to Mr. S. C. Weil, of Wilmington, and presented by Hon. J. W. Reid.

The oration as the seniors won compliments from all. Hon J. W. Reid paid them the special compliment that every one of them showed good thought and careful preparation, and were all exceedingly well delivered. The class in this respect is decidedly superior to any of its immediate predecessors. The degrees conferred in course were as follows: Bachelor of Arts, upon Marion Butler, A. H. Eller, E. M. Faust, A J Field, A W Long, E P Mangum, J S Mann, B C McIver, J R Monroe, W C Riddick and S C Weill. Bachelor of philosophy, upon J A Bryan, E G Goodwin, A B Hill, George Howard, Jr. Max Jackson, H A Latham, R S Neal, J M Newman, W D Pollock, A D Ward, and J F West. Bachelor of science, upon W L Norris and St. Leon Scull. Bachelor of law, upon S T Beckwith and J W Wood. Master of arts, upon Col. John A Sloan.

Besides these regular diplomas: the following gentlemen obtained certificates of graduation in the departments mentioned: Latin B C McIver; Greek, S C Weil; mathematics, N H D Wilson and P B Manning; chemistry, Max Jackson; natural philosophy, M Butler, A J Field, E G Goodman; George Howard, Jr.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

A Statesman's Views

Last Saturday Horatio Seymour filled his seventy-fifth year, having been born on May 31, 1810. In a letter to a close personal friend the venerable statesman referred to his advanced age, and expressed his gratitude that his mental faculties are still unchsafed to him unimpaired, although the crowding years press heavily on his sight, his hearing and his limbs.

The ex-Governor says that he continues to take an active interest in the political movements and public questions of the hour, and he believes that, standing apart from the strife and the turmoil of active political life, he can view matters more calmly than in former days and perhaps with more impartiality. He rejoices that he has lived to witness the return of the Democratic party to power in the nation—not that the Democrats may enjoy the spoils of office, but because it is a vindication of the principles of Democracy, and proves to the country that the party is capable of governing wisely and is sincerely desirous of making an economical, honest Administration.

Mr. Seymour expresses entire confidence in Mr. Cleveland and believes he will make a successful and in the end a very popular President. The Administration moves slowly, says the ex-Governor, but is it not wise and prudent to do so? He might himself some years ago have preferred more active party measures than have yet been adopted, but contents himself now with the knowledge that honest men are at the head of public affairs and that in good time all the minor offices will be filled by those whose honesty is above suspicion and who are imbued with true Democratic principles.

On one point Mr. Seymour expresses himself emphatically. He can see no single event of President Cleveland's public life which casts a doubt on his genuine Democracy, and he believes that as a man of brain and judgement the President must recognize the necessity of strengthing the Democratic party, and the folly of putting dangerous weapons into the hands of any men whose sentiments prejudice them against Democratic traditions and who may at any moment be found in opposition to the Democracy.

Mr Seymour speaks of his closing life, his entire happiness, his affection for his old associations and friends and his confidence in the American people in language of touching simplicity. The venerable statesman and staunch Democrat ends an honorable public career with a dignity and kindness which prove that the people were right to trust and honor him. The sunset of his life presents its most attractive and beautiful colors.—*N. Y. World.*

About Judge McRae.

The editor of the Lenoir *Topic*, in speaking of the demand made to the last Legislature for an increase of the judiciary, in which was charged that delay of justice and accumulation of business on the docket, was due to the neglect of the Judges to push the business of the Courts, pays a handsome and deserved compliment to our townsman. It says:

"Judge McRae came to this court, just concluded, with the reputation of being one of the best Judges on the bench, and he has fully sustained his reputation. A reference to the court proceedings will show that he has transacted much business and has saved the county much money which a slow Judge would have caused it to lose. Firm and yet not harsh in his treatment of his brethren at the bar, he allows little time to be consumed in idle discussion but bravely takes the responsibility of making his decisions subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

So well has Judge McRae demeaned himself that his successor must be upon his p's and q's when he comes around next term.

A letter to *News and Observer* from Lenoir, says:

"Caldwell Superior Court has adjourned and the moral effect of Judge McRae's decisions will be felt for years. The good, law-abiding citizens are enthusiastic in his praise, while evil-does squirm while they suffer for their rashness."

MRS. STEWART'S RICH GIFT.—Yesterday was a remarkable day in the history of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Long Island. The Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, which was erected as a monument to perpetuate the name and fame of the late A. T. Stewart, has been presented to the diocese by the widow of the merchant prince, was consecrated. The area of land embraced in the title-deed is thirty-seven acres. It has been laid out by landscape gardeners and makes a pretty picture on the Hempstead Plains. The cathedral has been liberally endowed by Mrs. Stewart. There was an immense throng of visitors. The people began to arrive at an early hour from Long Island City, Brooklyn and from more remote points. Close by the Cathedral there was a line of tents for the accommodation of the clergy and laity.

The property is valued at $2,000,000.

The Clinton postmaster has been arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal J F Dobson, for malfeasance in office.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

Cluverius Found Guilty.

RICHMOND, VA., June 4.—The jury in the case of Thomas J. Cluverius, charged with the murder of Fannie Lilian Madison, brought in to-night, after a consultation of only forty minutes, a verdict of murder in the first degree. After an admirable presentation of the facts by Mr. Meredith, for the prosecution, the case was given to the jury at 8.50. At 9.25 o'clock City Sergt. See. in a low tone, informed Judge Atkins that the jury had agreed and were preparing their verdict. This was soon known throughout the court-room, and almost every eye was turned on the prisoner, who was sitting quietly in his usual place near his counsel. At 9.30 the jury filed into the court-room and took their seats. A deadly stillness pervaded the crowded room. Clerk Layton polled the jury and then put the question, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman Keppler replied that they had. The prisoner was then told to stand up, which he did, looking straight ahead and seemingly unmoved. The Clerk asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, what say you, is the prisoner guilty or not guilty of the felony charged in the indictment?" Foreman Keppler replied "Guilty."

The Clerk then took the indictment and read the indorsement thereon: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment." The prisoner then sat down, but to all outward appearance was as unmoved as at any time since his arrest. When the verdict became known outside there was some clapping of hands and a few shouts, but this was soon quieted by the police.

Judge Atkins asked the prisoner's counsel if they had any motion to make, but Judge Crump requested that the Court be adjourned until to-morrow, so that they might have time to decide upon the course of action. This was accorded, and the Court at 10 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow morning, when, it is well understood, a motion for a new trial will be made.

While there has never been a serious doubt as to the guilt of Cluverius, the verdict is unquestionably a surprise. The evidence connecting him with the murder has been purely circumstantial, and there seemed in it one missing and vital link—the proof of his actual presence with the girl at the time of her death.

But the chain of circumstantial evidence up to this point was very strong. It has followed with not a single break of the theory as outlined at the time of and during the few days immediately succeeding the discovery of the girl's body in the reservoir. Indeed, had it not been for the effort of the *Despatch*, of this city, it is exceedingly doubtful if the identification of the body as that of Fannie Lillian Madison would have been made until many days after her death. Then decomposition would have destroyed all marks of violence, and it could not possibly have been proved that a murder had been committed. It will be remembered that the unidentified body was about to be hurried off to a pauper's grave, after a hasty examination, the authorities assuming it to be a suicide, when a reporter of the *Despatch* had the mud washed from her face, discovered the bruises on her temple and mouth, and his report the next morning attracted to the dead-house two young women, who recognized the body as that of Miss Madison. She had very few acquaintances in the city; these two had been schoolmates. The *World's* correspondence first attracted general attention to the case, and the facts therein correlated for the first time to show how preposterous was the theory of suicide and how inevitably all the facts pointed to murder was adopted by the prosecution. The case has thus become one of the most noted in the criminal history of the country.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF JURORS.—The special Richmond correspondent of the New York *World*, speaking of the Cluverius case, says:

"One of the most remarkable features of this remarkable case was the unusual conduct of certain jurors to day. Shortly after the appearance of the prisoner in court, Juror Keppler walked over to where the prisoner sat and in a pleasant manner said:

"I hope you do not think I was actuated by any malice in arriving at my opinion." The prisoner smiled, but made no reply. Juror Harrison then approached the prisoner and remarked:

"Mr. Cluverius, in the name of humanity, I want to extend to you my sincere sympathy. I trust you believe that I was actuated by a stern sense of duty. The law compelled me to take certain action if I believed certain evidence. The evidence was conclusive and there was no way in which I could avoid it." To this the prisoner replied:

"Certainly, sir; I believe you, Mr. Harrison," and smiled as he uttered these words. Juror Berkley, of Alexandria, also spoke to the prisoner, stating that he had calmly and fairly tried the matter as one between himself, his God and the prisoner.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT WILMINGTON.—The *Review*, in speaking of the appointment of Mr. Chas. H. Robinson, as Collector of Customs for the port of Wilmington, says:

"It will probably be a couple of weeks, at least, before the change will be made, and the Wilmington Custom House, for the first time in 20 years, will be under Democratic management and control. Mr. Robinson is eminently well qualified for the position and will carry into the office an entirety of purpose, a zeal for the public welfare and a business knowledge which will make his appointment a credit to himself and to Wilmington.

Capt. E. J. Pennypacker, who will now retire from official life, has proved a faithful and efficient officer. He is a Republican a strong partisan, and as such he ought to go and let a Democrat, who is in entire sympathy with the administration, take his place; yet with all this we believe that he has been faithful to his trust and has conducted the affairs of the Custom House, since he has had them in charge, with the strictest integrity and fidelity, and upon sound business principles."

The trustees of the University meet in Raleigh, June 30th, to elect three new professors.

Meeting of the N. C. State Dental Association and Board of State Dental Examiners.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—According to announcements which appeared in various daily publications and also in your paper some weeks since, the Dentists of the State Society and Board of Examiners met in this city last week, holding their sessions in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was well attended, and it is said more enthusiasm was shown and more good done for elevating the Profession at large than at any previous convention held in the State. The meeting convened Tuesday morning June 2d, at 10 o'clock, President Dr. J. H. Durham, in the chair, Dr. Thomas M. Hunter, secretary. Rev. N. M. Woods opened the exercises of the day with prayer in behalf of the association.

First day of the session was devoted almost exclusively to the reading of the standing committee papers and reports of the executive committee. Notable among the various subjects discussed were articles on Dental Education, Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics, Dental Chemistry, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry and Materials and Appliances by Drs. Matthews, Douglass, Hoffman, Hilliard, Rominger, Turner, Edwards and E. L. Hunter.

Wednesday, as decided upon at a previous meeting, was devoted entirely to Clinics. Dr. T. M. Hunter, of your town, consumed the morning hours in demonstrating contour restoration with Cohesive Gold, and the Electric Mallet as the most rapid and thorough condenser of that material.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman, in the afternoon demonstrated Simple Contouring with soft foil and was much complimented on his manipulative ability.

Thursday's proceedings were opened by the president's address, which was highly instructive and entertaining, and Dr. Durham received a vote of thanks from the society.

A motion by Dr. E. L. Hunter, was made and carried unanimously, that hereafter no member of this association shall receive a student into his office to be instructed in the art and science of dentistry, for a shorter period than two years prior to attending lectures, and shall require of every student a promise to persevere in his studies until he has received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from a reputable, regularly chartered Dental College. Any member violating the above resolution shall be expelled from this association.

A motion was also adopted that to all members who shall be expelled from the society, the secretary shall send notification by registered letter. Upon receipt of this notification the expelled member must forward his certificate of membership to the secretary, or the association, will advertise him in the columns of the paper published nearest his residence.

Another motion was adopted that it shall be the duty of each and every member of this association to confer with or report any dentist who shall practice the profession unlawfully in the State.

The association adopted a resolution that the chairman of the Board of State Dental Examiners shall have the dental laws printed in pamphlet form, and send same to each member of the association and every Sheriff in the State.

The State "Beneficiary" to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, was granted to Mr. James E. Wyche, of Halifax county, who had complied with all the requirements.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Dr. J. E. Matthews—President.
" B. H. Douglass—1st Vice-Presiden.
" H. C. Herring—2d Vice-President.
" T. M. Hunter—Secretary.
" J. W. Hunter—Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Drs. V. E. Turner, J. H. Crawford and Sid. P. Hilliard.

Next meeting will be held in Raleigh, commencing 1st Tuesday in June 1886.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Charlotte, N. C., June 8th, '85.

Fayetteville Sunday School Excursion to Greensboro.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The train carrying the Fayetteville Presbyterian Sunday School and the Campbelton School, left here on Tuesday morning last at 6½ o'clock with eight coaches. The schools went to Greensboro as the guests of the Presbyterian schools of that place. In addition to quite a number of Fayetteville Presbyterians, a large crowd of our citizens generally availed themselves of this opportunity to visit Greensboro. At every station on the road accessions were made to the crowd, and on arrival at Greensboro the train was literally loaded, there being at least 800 passengers on board. The Sunday Schools and members of Presbyterian congregation were met at the depot by the Greensboro schools, headed by the fine Greensboro band, a procession was formed and line of march was taken for the Presbyterian church. Our Fayetteville schools, with full ranks and seventeen beautiful banners, made a very fine appearance. The Greensboro schools also had handsome banners, and showed by their numbers, that our sister town is alive to the importance of Sabbath School work. When the procession reached the church-yard gates, the Greensboro schools formed in open ranks through which our schools were conducted into the church by Chief Marshal W. S. Moore, of the Greensboro school. The exercises in the church were opened by prayer by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., after which the band rendered beautiful and appropriate music. Geo. H. Gregory, Esq, delivered a graceful address of welcome, which was responded to in a very happy manner by Rev. W. S. Lacy. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith, then announced that in 30 minutes the ringing of the church bell would be the signal for the schools to form and march to dinner.

The dinner was spread in Judge Gilmer's beautiful grove near the church. Everything that could tempt the appetite or please the palate of a crowd already made hungry by a long ride, was piled in rich profusion on the long tables. Particularly were the luscious and beautiful cherries enjoyed by our people, who have very little of such fruit.

It is impossible to say too much in praise of the people of Greensboro for their generous hospitality and the elegant manner in which they entertained us. Not only was the dinner fine and the beautiful grove cool and refreshing, but the honest, warm-hearted welcome, the hearty hand-clasp and the genial smiles assured us that we were among a people whose generosity came straight from the heart. And judging from the delighted expressions of young and old, when homeward bound the excursion to Greensboro will long be remembered with great pleasure by the participants.

M.

General Items.

There is a brighter prospect for the building of the Snow Hill and Greenville Rail Road.

Blaine's majority in Norfolk was over 400; now it has a Democratic majority of 300—a sign of the times.

Lula Hurst, the Georgia wonder, has given exhibitions of her powers in Charlotte and Asheville.

Charles T. Howard, the principal owner of the Louisiana State Lottery, was killed by being thrown from a horse.

Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, comes to the front very early in predicting the re-nomination and re-election of President Cleveland.

Mr. Hendricks, in an interview in Chicago yesterday, said he looked upon the Vice Presidency as a position of dignified laziness.—*Chicago Times.*

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.—*Paris, June 5.*—Two fatal cases of cholera, believed to have been imported from Valencia, occurred in Marseilles on Thursday.

A severe storm of wind and rain passed over Richmond, Va., on the 5th, unroofing houses, blowing down trees and seriously injuring three persons.

Congressman Mills, of Texas, an ardent Free Trader, has prepared a special tariff bill which he will introduce at the next session of Congress. He was opposed to the Morrison's bill, but voted for it as the best that could be done.

Capt. Dawson, of the *News and Courier* has made satisfactory explanations of his endorsement of Jas. M. Morgan, Consul general at Melbourne, Australia, before the Blackville (local) Democratic Club. S. C.

Last year 3,157,309,017 cigars and 994,334,000 cigarettes were manufactured in the United States, requiring over 91,000,000 pounds of leaf. In 1872 40,000,000 pounds were used.

A shrewed bit of strategy is seen in the sharpness of the Republican ex-postmistress of Napoleon, Ark., who has married the Democratic postmaster who succeeded her. It was a *coupe*, worthy of a Mrs. Bonaparte.

A prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic residing in Philadelphia declares himself openly in favor of pensioning the wounded soldiers of the Confederate Army.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

Mrs. Mary Long, who is an applicant for the postoffice at Charlottsville, Va., is indorsed by both blue and gray veterans, who think that Mrs. Long's longings for the place, which they think belongs to Mrs. Long, will ere long be gratified.

It is said that the silk fibre, which is the distinguishing feature of the National Bank and United States Treasury notes, is to be dispensed with, and that the bank note paper of the future is to be of the kind used for the notes of the Bank of England.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of California, succeeds the negro Blanche K. Bruce, as Register of the Treasury. The General is a true Democrat, one of the leaders of the party. He desired the position of Architect of the Capitol.

Building and Loan Associations are on solid foundations in Charlotte and Monroe. Why not establish one in Fayetteville, but not on exactly the same basis as the last. It would certainly aid in building up on town, and help those without capital.

If ever a country was beautiful, that country is Kansas at the present time. Trees loaded with budding fruit, wheat and grass waving in the gentle breezes—a rich green carpet covering an undulating field 200 miles wide, 400 miles long; its foundation the centre of the earth, its dome the sky, and itself the centre of attraction for all eyes not only on this, but on the Eastern Continent.—*Burden (Kan.) Eagle.*

Major Burke, ex-director of the New Orleans Exposition, wishes it to be understood that he is not so bad off as has been represented, and that the total balance now due to unpaid Louisiana creditors is $52,500, which will soon be settled. He declares, too, that he is in excellent health, will soon get back to his editorial work and that he can pay $3 for $1 of all he owes.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION TO BE CONTINUED.—As the cabinet decided that it was not expedient to continue this Exposition. The citizens of New Orleans have raised the amount necessary to make the movement a success. $100,000 has been pledged and they are confident of raising the balance $75,000. We are glad of this, as the Exposition has brought good results to the South; and we believe North Carolina by her magnificent display has been especially benefitted.

The famous Cherokee Indian land cases has been decided by the Court of Claims, the decision being in favor of the Cherokees. This case involves the claim of the Eastern band of Cherokees in North Carolina against the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. The claim is that of a share in certain funds from the commutation of ancient annuities and the sales of common lands in the Indian Territory. The North Carolina Indians sue the United States as trustees. The Court holds there is no justice in the claim.

We copy from the *Century* an article on "John Brown at Harper's Ferry," by our friend and townsman, Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield. It is well written and worth reading.

State Items.

A new postoffice has been established at Grover, Cleveland county, N. C.

Chatham county refuses to adopt the new road law—so does Cumberland.

The *Daily Workman* has entered upon its third year. May it have many more.

The grading on the C. F. & Y. V. Ry will commence here soon.—*Mount Airy News.*

The State Fruit Fair will be held in Greensboro, August 12th and 13th. Success to it!

Charles M. Corpening is the only North Carolina name in the list of graduates at the Naval Academy.

The meeting of the State Bar Association has been postponed until the 14th October, by order of the Committee.

Col. Holt's new factory at Haw River will have a weave mill for 324 looms with the necessary quillers and pressers.

The Collector of Customs, at Wilmington, N. C., has been designated as custodian of the Federal building in that city.

Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, with his family will spend the summer season in Asheville, N. C.

Daniel McCallum, one of Robeson's best citizens, died at his home on Monday February 16th, 1885, in the 62year of his age.

We are glad to learn that I. B. Hussey, editor of the Greensboro *Patriot*, has been appointed chief of the Third Auditor's Office at Washington.

Rutherford College has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. L. Branson, of Raleigh, and Rev. J. Sanford, of the North Carolina Conference.

A new agent has been appointed on the W. C. & A. line. One by one they go, and one by one a new one (democrat) comes. Let the good work go on.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned sine die on Saturday, the 29th ult., after a continuous session since the first of February. They are a hard worked set.

The Raleigh *Visitor* says: "It is stated that $10,000 of North Carolina sixes sold recently in New York at 110⅝. This looks like the confidence of former years is being restored.

DEATH OF MR. PARSLEY.—Mr. Oscar G. Parsley, one of the most venerable and most highly esteemed citizens of Wilmington, died at his residence, at Hilton, in the 80th year of his age.—*Star.*

A list is being circulated in favor of a subscription by the city to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad and it is being largely signed. The favorite figures seem to be $160,000.—*Review.*

The Reporter of the Raleigh *News and Observer* has interviewed Minister Jarvis in regard to Johnny Roach and the "free pass," and the Governor showed plainly that no pass had even been offered. It was manufactured to injure him.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Raleigh *Register*, of which it is about enough to say that P. M. Hale is editor and proprietor, which means that it is a first rate newspaper and soundly Democratic in its political views.—*Daily Journal.*

BREAKING GROUND.—Ground was broken yesterday afternoon for the work of enlarging and extending St. James' Church. The first spadeful of dirt was thrown by the Senior Warden, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, and was followed by other vestrymen.—*Wil. Review.*

The following are the appointees to the West Point Military Academy from North Carolina: Thomas A. Jones, John S. Outlaw, Matt. Ransom Peterson, Julian L. Foust, W. W. Faries, Blande D. Holland, Edmund M. Blake. Julius C. Parker is the "alternate."—*News and Observer.*

The Trustees of the University postponed the election of the new Professors, at their meeting at Chapel Hill last week. There will be a special meeting held for that purpose, perhaps in Raleigh. There are about 300 applications—they are from far and near—Athens, Berlin, New Mexico, and 34 States and Territories in the United States.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A letter from Siler, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y, to the Chatham *Record*, notes a boom in price of lots. It says, there are two private boarding houses, a tobacco factory, a fixed fact, and arrangements are being made to build a school house. A masonic lodge is in contemplation. A Methodist church will be built. This looks like life.

Work on the curve by which the Smithfield branch is to be brought into connection with the W. & W. line was commenced yesterday. The Midland will continue to be run by the Atlantic company until the 10th current, when the W. & W. will take possession and in six hours change the guage of the entire road from here to Smithfield.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

A well informed Rockingham farmer writes us that enough corn will be raised on the hedge-rows in Rockingham to bread the county. And this is one of the miner benefits of the no-fence law. The no fence law is revolutionizing Caswell county. It has added, the first year, 1,000 acres to the arable land in the county, which is now under cultivation.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

ASHEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Normal School will commence in this city July 14th, and continue four weeks. The committee has used remarkably good judgment in making the selection of a president and teachers. We do not think any normal in the State will have a better and more intelligent corps of instructors than the Asheville Normal School. The following have been unanimously elected:

Henry A. Wise, Superintendent of Public Schools of Baltimore, President.

B. E. Atkins, Asheville Female College.

Miss Mollie Goodloe, Asheville High School.

Miss Oliva Millard, Goldsboro Graded School, and

Charles L. Wilson, Marshal Institute. Professor Wilson will have charge of the vocal music.—*Daily Advance, May 31.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 11, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. HAIGH—Wood.
JAS. D. MCNEILL—Lumber.
W. O. LOCKAMY—New Store.
CHAS. GLOVER—Furniture at Auction.
PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN—See notice.
WALTON, SMITH & WALTON—Summer Resort

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Dr. E. L. Hunter, of Enfield, spent several days here last week on his return from the State Dental Association.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of Fayetteville are urgently requested to be present at a meeting of the Memorial Association, to be held at the Seminary to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 6 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

ANOTHER BEAR.—On Saturday last a Bear was seen in Squire Hall's field, in Beaver Dam Township. He passed through fields where parties were working; they were terribly frightened, but none hurt. A party went in pursuit with dogs, but soon lost the trail.

SENTENCED.—Sentence of death was pronounced on Friday last by Judge Avery, on McNeill, Gee and Howard, all of whom are doomed to pay the extreme penalty of the law on 25th July. "The way of the transgressor is hard." We have not heard whether the execution is to be public or private. We hope the latter.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.—Old Abel Payne's house, on the corner of Moore and Orange streets, has been torn down. This house though small and old, was once the residence of Abel Payne, a free coloredman, who years ago, was held in high esteem by the citizens of our town. A more honest, straightforward old man never lived, and his influence for good among the colored people will long be remembered.

MORE CONVICTS.—The following persons sentenced at the last term of our court were sent this week to work on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway: Isaac McNair, 5 years; Ranza King, 4 years; Frank Toomer, 1 year, all colored. Jas. Green, colored, convicted of burning Martin's Gin, was sent to the Penitentiary for 10 years. There are now only four prisoners in our jail, the three condemned men, and the party accused of shooting the negro at the shanty last week.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.—The Graded School closed on Friday last, now for another year. It has been one of the best institutions we have ever had—far cheaper than any other system that can be devised—and here the poor have had equal advantages with the rich, and many whose means would not permit them to go to school, have here laid a foundation which if followed up, may be the means of their yet attaining high honor. We hope the meeting to be held will devise some means for its continuance.

THE PINK TEA.—We learn that the proceeds (in gross) of the Pink Tea were one hundred and thirteen dollars. The expenses thirty, so that the net proceeds amounted to the nice little sum of eighty-three dollars. This with the sum presented by Mrs. W. G. Hall, from the proceeds of the Cantata, will be of great benefit to this deservedly popular charitable institution. At the last meeting of the Union Home and Hospital the ladies tendered their thanks to Mrs. Hall for her gift.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday a messenger came hurriedly from Tokay for Dr. W. C. McDuffie, stating that Mr. A. McBuie, who has charge of the Vineyard, had been seriously, and he feared fatally burnt. On inquiry we learn that Mr. Buie was fixing the drum in the gas house, where gasoline is used, and that after he had fixed matters with the monkey wrench, he threw it aside, and that it accidentally struck a match lying on the floor, which igniting, caused an explosion. Mr. Buie's clothing caught fire, rushing out of the house a negro woman soon extinguished it, but not until he was considerably burnt about the face and neck; his hands suffered most in his endeavors to put the fire out; it was a narrow escape. We are glad, however, to say that Mr. Buie, although suffering much pain, is not seriously hurt.

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.—The scourge now prevalent in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, has been traced to the filthy condition of that town. The papers say that over 800 persons have been down with the fever at one time, or a little less than 10 per cent of the whole population, and there has been quite a number of deaths. We are glad to see our municipal authorities have taken measures to have our town thoroughly overhauled and cleansed. Our town has never been in a worse condition so far as sanitary matters are concerned than at present. Every body concurs in the necessity of abating the nuisances. To effect this however depends on the Sanitary Committee in each ward, and as they are gentlemen of intelligence and know the necessity of carrying out these recommendations. We hope they will give the matter their earliest attention. The health of their families and friends depend in a great measure on their action. Let them remember that "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure." Every good citizen should lend his influence and support the committee in their efforts to place the town in good condition, and thereby perhaps prevent an epidemic.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. MORRISON.—On Friday evening last the employees of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company assembled at the General Office to perform the pleasant duty of presenting to their late Superintendent, Capt. J. S. Morrison, a testimonial of their esteem. Messrs. W. E. Kyle, Agent, and M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter, were appointed a committee to notify Capt. Morrison of the assemblage and to escort him to the meeting. This being done, Mr. E. T. B. Glenn, Chief Clerk, on behalf of the employees, said: "On behalf of the employees it is my pleasing duty to request your acceptance of this *Tea Set*. They desire also to express to you their high respect and grateful appreciation of your many kindness while occupying the position of Chief Engineer and Superintendent of this road."

In reply, Capt. Morrison said this was truly a surprise to him, and that his heart was too full for him to express his gratitude for such an act of kindness. That while he prized the gift, the spirit that actuated his friends was greater than the intrinsic value. When I leave, he said, I shall carry in my heart a feeling of the deepest interest for each one of you. Amid all the disappointments and perplexities of life this moment will ever be a green spot in my memory. I thank you, gentlemen, and beg to assure you one and all of my heartfelt gratitude.

We had the pleasure of inspecting the beautiful tea set spoken of, which consisted of large Silver Waiter, a Coffee and Tea Pot, a pot for hot water, a Sugar, Cream and slop bowl, in the middle of the waiter, was engraved "Presented with the best wishes of the employees of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. to Capt. Jas. S. Morrison, late Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, May 7th, 1885."

This is indeed a handsome and deserved testimonial. Capt. Morrison is one of those quiet unassuming gentlemen, who always devote their time and talents to the performance of duty; and since his appointment has lent all his energies to the completion of the road; and a ride over it will bear testimony to the faithful performance of this duty. He was a man who worked, and demanded of all that they should imitate his example. A more conscientious man is rarely found; he has spent his life in the profession, has accomplished many difficult feats of engineering and has made a reputation that will always serve him. We, as well as the employees, regret his departure.

Sundry Observations.

A party of gentlemen have erected a nice bath house at J. D. McNeill's mill—Eccle's Bridge.

Have you registered your deeds? it ought to be attended to. The last Legislature passed a law requiring it.

Parties entitled to Pensions must file their applications before the Pension Board on the 18th inst.

Business not brisk, people are economizing; 'tis the calm before the storm; so we look for brighter times next fall.

"A wet May and dry June for good crops," so say the knowing ones; if this is so, from present indications our crops will be good.

Yesterday the 10th of June, was the anniversary of the Battle of Bethel. The usual meeting of the old comrades failed to take place.

The match game of base ball played in Greensboro Tuesday between the Fayetteville and Greensboro clubs, resulted in a decided victory for Greensboro. Score 24 to 11.

Last Saturday there were fewer people in town than usual. It is a good sign; the weather was fine for getting rid of the grass, and they were making the best use of it.

Mr. Ran McMillan is now putting the finishing touches to his new house, painting, &c., the taste displayed in the blending of the colors, have added much to its looks.

Capt. J. H. Robinson, Tax list taker, for Cross Creek Township, has his office in the Town Hall, open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Promptness in listing is especially asked.

Mr. Peterson has placed at the Book Store on exhibition a few stereoscopic views of scenes around Fayetteville. They are well taken and finished, and are equal, some of them, to the finest mountain views.

Crowds inspected the work on the Short Cut on Sunday evening. The piling over Cross Creek, where this road connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, is nearly completed.

Prof. Alex. Graham, Superintendent of the Fayetteville Graded School, has been elected to teach Physiology and Geography, at the State Normal School, which begins on the 23d and ends July 16th, at Washington, N. C. He has accepted the position.

Last week the suit of Denning vs. Gainey, which has been on the docket for some time, occupied three days of the court with no result. The amount involved is only a few acres of land, worth perhaps twenty-five dollars, and the costs in the case are in the neighborhood of five hundred.

The dead body reported as found in Shoe Heel creek four miles below Laurinburg, on Friday last, turns out to be that of Henry McLean, a colored man, who was taken from the officer while being carried from Laurinburg to Lumberton jail last November.

At the closing exercises of the Graded School, the 7th annual session, June 5th, 1885, a beautiful double silver inkstand was presented by the Rev. Fred. W. Eason, to Col. C. W. Broadfoot, a present from the teachers and pupils.

Col. Gardner informs us that the contract for building the bridge over the Cape Fear River were to be given out yesterday; so we suppose it will not be very long before this work is commenced. There were several bids for it.

Mr. Max Jackson and Mr. J. Randlett Monroe, are now home, having finished their course at Chapel Hill. They both graduated with honor. The degree of Batchelor of Philosophy was conferred on Mr. Jackson, and by his proficiency he won the Chemistry medal. The degree of A. B. was conferred on Mr. Monroe, and his prize was the Greek medal. These two young gentlemen were the only representatives of Fayetteville at Chapel Hill, and their success speak well for them. May their future be as bright.

The Register of Deeds has received the State Laws.

Fayetteville Graded School.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Fayetteville Graded School—1884-1885. Grade No. 1, A. Graham, Teacher. The 1st Distinction and Peabody Medal were won by pupil No. 1, Mary McRae; 2, Kate D. McKethan; 3, Annie Haigh; 4, Eugene Fort; 5, Lily Rose; 6, Charles Rankin; 7, Carrie Pemberton; 8, Jennie Rose; 9, Marsden Haigh; 10, Lizzie McRae.

Miss Annie Haigh, Miss Lily Rose and Miss Jennie Rose were absent during the last quarter.

The Peabody Medal was offered by the Hon. John C. Scarborough, for "Excellence in Scholarship and Deportment," and was presented to Miss McRae, by Fred. W. Eason, with many pleasant words of encouragement.

Grade No. 2—Teacher, T. C. Brooks. The highest distinction and Prize—"Macauley's Works—were won by pupil No. 1, Jane Tillinghast; 2, Jacob Schlossberg; 3, Duncan Whitted; 4, Lizzie Sedberry; 5, Mary E. McMillan; 6, Hattie Sutton; 7, Pauline Thornton; 8, Edward O'Hanlon; 9, John Tillinghast; 10, Mike Cohen.

Miss McMillan was not a pupil of the School during the first two quarters. Miss Sedberry and Miss Thornton were absent during last quarter.

The prize offered by Mr. Brooks was presented to Miss Tillinghast, by Rev Fred W. Eason.

In the Gold Medal Essay contest, Miss McMillan was awarded the 3d and Miss Sutton the 4th distinction.

Grade No. 3—Teacher, Geo. B. Huske. The 1st Distinction and Prize—an elegant Sewing Case—were won by pupil No. 1, C. Hockaday; 2, F. Graham; 3, D. McDuffie; 4, G. Rose; 5, F. Buhmam and J. Ledbetter, a tie; 6, A. Currie; 7, J. Huske and J. Fort, a tie; 8, G. Whaley; 9, G. Wightman; 10, W. Newberry.

Prize offered by Mr. Huske, presented by Rev. Fred W. Eason.

Grade No. 4—Teacher, Mrs. Lanneau. The 1st Distinction was won by pupil No. 1, Miss Mattie Sedberry; 2, Geo. Cohen; 3, Lula Graham; 4, Fannie O'Hanlon; 5, Laura Pemberton; 6, Addison Worth; 7, Charles Ledbetter; 8, Douglass Haigh; 9, Alice Warwick; 10, Janie McArthur.

Miss Sedberry has not been absent, nor received a demerit during the whole year.

Grade No. 5—Teacher, Miss A. H. Mallett. The 1st Distinction was won by two pupils, No. 1, Nellie Haigh and Callie McKethan; 2, Beck Haigh; 3, Louine Huske; 4, Willie Moore; 5, Laura Kyle; 6, Jennie Graham; 7, Ettie Brown; 8, Fannie Tillinghast; 9, Eddie Monaghan.

Grade No. 6—Teacher, Miss D. Woodward. The 1st Honor was won by pupil No. 1, Stiles Sedberry; 2, Augusta McKethan; 3, John McLean; 4, Mamie Haigh; 5, John Jones; 6, Maggie Moore and Geo. Jones; 7, Tom Thornton; 8, Archie Sykes; 9, N. Kyle and John Monaghan; 10, Sallie Clark.

Mr. McLean was not a pupil during the 1st and 2d quarters. He was presented, by his father, through Mr. Eason, a silver cup, for leading his class two quarters.

Grade No. 7—Teacher, Mrs. Bryan. The 1st Honor was won by pupil No. 1, Mary Lamb; 2, Kate Crainor; 3, Louis Green; 4, Eugenia Welsh; 5, Frank Slocomb, 6, Chas. Sykes; 7, Robt. L. Wemyss; 8, Lizzie Small; 9, Willie Williams and Kate Davis; 10, Fannie Ledbetter.

Grade No. 8—Teacher, Miss P. Matthews. The 1st Honor was won by pupil No. 1, Nellie Graham; 2, Lizzie Lamb; 3, Willie McKethan; 4, Cameron McRae; 5, Maggie Pickett; 6, Mattie Brown; 7, Louis Broadfoot; 8, David Graham; 9, Eugene Sykes; 10, David Jones.

Mr. Louis Broadfoot was absent during last quarter.

Grade No. 9—Teacher, Miss Etta Troy. The 1st Honor was won by pupil No. 1, Janie Cohen; 2, Caddie Huske; 3, Robbie Jordan; 4, Clara Driver; 5, Ida Bramble; 6, Sudie Blake; 7, Willie Phillips; 8, Maggie Small and Sallie Moore; 9, John Wheeler; 10, Clarence Vann.

Grade No. 10—Teacher, Miss S. A. Tillinghast. Highest Honor won in 1st Division of Primaries by pupil No. 1, Nettie Bramble; 2, John Gaster; 3, Herbert Atkinson; 4, Wm. Tillinghast; 5, Ronald McMillan; 6, Edward McMillan; 7, Nellie Monaghan; 8, Mary Blake.

2d Division—No. 1—Fanny Blanchard; 2, Minnie Brenole.

3d Division—No. 1—John McLauchlin.

MR. H. MCD. ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

Dear Sir:—The Committee appointed by you to decide upon the merits of the Essays submitted to them by the pupils of the Graded School respectfully submit as follows:

That while *all* of the Essays are very creditable both to teachers and pupils, and show careful preparation and thought, and while the historical illustrations with which they all abound, evince considerable knowledge both of History and Literature. Yet we consider the Essay signed "X. Y. Z." to be entitled to the prize, because of the superior general appearance of the Essay, of the logical and thoughtful manner in which the subject is discussed and of its comparative freedom from rhetorical and orthographical errors. We consider the Essay signed "Columbia" to be entitled to the second degree of merit; that signed "V. W." to the third, and that signed "A. B. C." to the fourth.

Respectfully submitted,
R. S. HUSKE,
D. ROSE,
J. A. HODGES.

June 3d, 1885.

The medal was offered by Superintendent H. McD. Robinson.

The award was read at the closing exercises on Friday, June 5th, and a beautiful Gold Medal was presented by Mr. Philemon Holland, in a short, eloquent and appropriate address to

No. 1, Mr. Ed. R. McKethan—"X. Y. Z."

Columbia, the name signed to No. 2, was answered by Miss Maggie Wright Mallett. "V. W." was answered by Miss M. E. McMillan, of Red Springs, Robeson county, N. C. "A. B. C." was answered by Miss Hattie Sutton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE OR ONE Dollar for five bottles of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. The best worm medicine now before the public. Every bottle guaranteed.

What You Want to Know.

Everybody wants an honest answer to this simple question:—What is the best medicine to regulate the bowels, cure costiveness, and biliousness, help the digestion and give strength to the whole system? People ask us this every day. We answer, Parker's Tonic. It is pleasant to the taste. All the children like it. Mothers all praise it. It will save a thousand times its cost in every family.—Editor *Western Argus*.

Mr. W. C. Lowrey, a leading Merchant in Perquimmons Co., N. C., buys "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" by the gross, and says it is the best selling Vermifuge he can buy. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

"Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" is made from a Recipe used in his practice for over fifteen years. Doctors need not hesitate to prescribe it. Write for Recipe if you want it. It is not a Patent Medicine. 120-3t

Destroy that Sign.

One may feel that he's getting old, but he naturally dislikes that anything about his appearance should advise others of the fact. Yet nothing does this so effectually as thin and falling hair. No woman wants to marry a man, and business firms hesitate to employ a man, who shows this fatal sign. Parker's Hair Balsam is worth to you, in this regard, more than its weight in diamonds. Use it, and have plentiful and glossy hair. Many have had every trace of grayness removed and bald spots covered by using a single bottle.

Is it a Pleasure to Attack Charity?

It is the misfortune of every successful undertaking, that it draws out attacks of envious persons everywhere. Thus The Louisiana State Lottery gives a million of dollars to support the noble Charity Hospital at New Orleans. it gives any one a chance to get $150,000 for $10, by her Extraordinary Grand Drawing on Tuesday, June 16. It is fair, sure and honestly supervised in its entire conduct. by Gen'ls T. G. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Over 2522,000 are distributed and one-tenth of a ticket can be had for $1. All information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Rheumatic.

I suffered with rheumatism for many months, at times unable to walk or get about only on crutches. I took eight bottles of Swift's Specific, and have been entirely relieved.
P. T. BARTRUM, Macon, Ga.

From the Mountains.

For many years I have been troubled with a scrofulous affection. My right leg was covered with sores from the hip to the ankle—some of them large and painful, running a great deal. I tried everything I could think of or friends could suggest. The physicians did what they could, but brought no permanent relief. My case was well known in this community, as well as the fearful sufferings I endured. Last fall, at the suggestion of a friend, I began the use of Swift's Specific. It produced a change so apparent that it astonished everybody, as one ulcer after another disappeared, and none were more astonished than myself. Six bottles produced an entire cure. My restoration is due entirely to the use of this medicine. It is the best blood purifier in the world, and will come nearer doing what is claimed for it than any medicine I have ever tried.
Jasper, Ga., March 11, '85. J. M WATKINS.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MARRIED.

GORDON—BANKS—In Ravenwood, Orange county, Fla., on Monday evening, May 18, 1885, by Rev. C. C. Thorne, S. GORDON FRY, formerly of Richmond, Va., and MARY KATE, daughter of the late John S. Banks.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	7½@7½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged	4. 5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8½@9	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	25@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	POUK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	60@65
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bbl.	3.25@1.50
CHICKENS—	31@32	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@85	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	65@70	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	90@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.50
Spirits	27@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 9—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

FURNITURE at AUCTION.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY the 16th inst., the

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE

of Mr. E. J. HALE. Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., at his residence. Terms Cash. Ladies are especially invited to attend.

CHAS. GLOVER,
June 11, 1885.—122-1t] Auctioneer.

"Rose & Leak Have Lovely Goods,"

THE PUBLIC.

OUR RAPIDLY INCREASING TRADE compels us to order New Goods almost daily. The ladies are delighted; and our new store is thronged from morning to night with purchasers. Polite attention, attractive goods, and regular prices. We have received this week, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine

SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

new shades and widths of Ribbons Straw Hats, light weight Serges for men and boy's wear, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Nun's Veilings, pretty Laces, India Linens, Torchon, Egyptian and Oriental Laces, Hoop Skirts, Palm Fans and Tinsil Braids. Ordered on Monday a lot of Fancy Mattings,

Gent's Low Cut Shoes

and other seasonable goods.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 4. 1t

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS.

I HAVE JUST OPENED AT No. 41 Person Street, where I keep a full line of Groceries and all articles for family use. Give me a call.
W. O. LOCKAMY.
June 11, 1885. 122-4t

WOOL! WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

SUMMER RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS!

COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF

MALARIA and be INVIGORATED

and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the **Pure Mountain Breezes**

and the health restoring

Waters of Glen Alpine,

surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.
For terms, etc., address
WALTON, SMITH & WALTON,
Proprietors.
June 11th, 1885 122-3m

REMOVAL.

N. H. COHEN,

AGENT FOR L. L. WORRELL'S LIVE Wool Factory, has removed to the store recently occupied by W. L. Hawley, next door East of Rose & Leak, where will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c.

Mr. Worrell having increased his facilities for Wool Carding, will be pleased to serve his former patrons and the public generally.
N. H. COHEN,
Local Agent.
May 28, 1885. 120-4teow

LUMBER!

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ PLANING MILL in first-class order.

JAS. D. MCNEILL.
June 11, 1885. 122-3m

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin
CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirit possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin

is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh Italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for **Bright's Disease**, Stone in Bladder, and all inflammation of the **Kidneys and Urinary Organs.**

JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent,
165 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

B. E. SEDBERRY,
Leading Druggist and Sole Agent for the sale of
PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN
At Fayetteville, N. C.
June 11, 1885. 122 6m

Cotton Seed Wanted.

WE WILL PAY 20 Cents per Bushel, 30 lbs. for Dry Sound Cotton Seed, delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Oil Mill, in lots of 1000 lbs. or over, and smaller lots delivered at the Oil Mill, or our Store 18 cents per bushel.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 21, 1885. 119-4t

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.
April 9, 1885. 113-tf

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.

The Largest and Best
Selected Stock in the State.

Our long experience and paying Spot Cash, enables us to purchase goods from the Importers and Manufacturers at Jobbers prices; hence we can furnish the best grade's of goods at 10 to 20 per cent below regular retail prices.

An elegant line of

Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

Orders filled with care.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

HOW HARD, HARD,
IT IS TO ADVERTISE AND NOT SELL GOODS.
Every Dollar Judiciously Spent in Advertising
Brings Back in Return at the Lowest Calculation Ten.
So you see it's not Reckless Extravagance Always.

Huske's Hardware House

Is the place to supply yourselves with what is needful to Build, Rebuild or Improve. "We speak whereof we know."

Hames, Hinges, Hoes.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fine, Fancy, Fresh Candies, Canned Goods, Cakes, &c.

Peaches, Plum Pudding, Pickles, Pine Apples, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and busts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. G. and P.
At No. 47 Person St., YOU WILL

Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,

HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour. Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.

Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Sale of the Mullin's Lot.

BY VIRTUE of an Order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, I will, as Commissioner, expose to sale by public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday June 29th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot on Northeast corner of Dick and Russell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as the "Mullin's Lot."

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, June 4. 121-4t

Ice Cream Saloon.

I HAVE OPENED ON GREEN STREET for the accommodation of the public an

ICE CREAM SALOON.

Families can be supplied by leaving their orders.
REUBEN JONES.
June 4, 1885. 121-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG,
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back piaza; a good garden-spot, stables, &c. Possession given June 10th.
June 4, '85.—121 W. J. MCDONALD, JR

H. R. HORNE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,

CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.

Quality and prices guaranteed.

Ready Mixed Paints

a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as

Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,

at low prices.
May 14, 1885. 118 tf

HAVING
This Day Received the
First Shipment
of my very carefully selected
SPRING
stock of
MEN'S FINE
Custom Made
CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

THE FIGHT AT THE ENGINE-HOUSE, AS SEEN BY ONE OF HIS PRISONERS.

[From the Century.

As to John Brown and his appearance at Harper's Ferry, probably there is no one now living who can tell more of that affair than myself, as I then lived at Harper's Ferry, and was a prisoner of Brown's until rescued by General Robert E. Lee, then colonel in the United States Army. Prior to Brown's sudden appearance at the Ferry, there had been seen by the neighbors small squads of men with picks and spades moving about the mountain-sides, making small excavations here and there, pretending to be looking for gold, of which they declared the mountains were full.

They went repeatedly to the small property-owners, trying to buy land until all the neigeborhood was much excited, and they had succeeded in diverting the minds of the people from their real object.

These men had rented a house near the Ferry, where they were seen in small parties, but never in such large numbers as to excite suspicion.

Some of them often came to the Ferry, but they excited no suspicion, as strangers were always there viewing the scenery and Government works. Brown himself was said to have been seen there often, but I do not recollect meeting him, and feel sure his appearance would have made an impression on me. When his plans were matured, by the aid of one Cook, who was a citizen of the town, he determined to make his invasion to release the negroes of Virginia from servitude.

His descent upon the town was in this wise: On Sunday night, October 16th, 1859, about twelve or one o'clock, the gate-keeper of the bridge over the Potomac leading into Maryland was startled by the steady tramp of many men approaching the gate, having with them wagons, who, upon reaching the gate, ordered it to be opened to them. This the gate-keeper refused to do, saying they were strangers. They, however, while parleying with him, seized him and, presenting a pistol at his head, compelled him to be silent. They then wrenched off the locks and came over, he thinks about sixty strong, though he was evidently frightened and could not speak with accuracy.

Upon getting over, the first building taken possession of was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then in charge of a very trusty negro, who slept in the building. Upon Brown's men demanding admittance, he refused to let them come in, saying he was in charge, and his instructions were to let no one in at night. He was then shot down, a negro faithful to his trust being the first victim of those whose mission it was to free the African race from bondage.

Brown's party next proceeded to the hotel, rapped up the landlord, put him under arrest, and placed guards at the doors, so that no one could go out or come in. All this was in perfect quiet at dead of night. They went next to place guards at the arsenal and armories, and fix their pickets at all the streets, so that no one could come or go who was not at once picked up and placed with an armed guard over him and compelled to be silent.

Next they divided their force, sending Cook with some men to seize Col. Washington and other slaveholders. These gentlemen Brown's party waked from sleep and compelled to go with them as prisoners, at the same time taking all the slaves they could find, carriages, horses, etc.

With the prisoners and property they had collected, they returned to Harper's Ferry before daylight, and thence across the bridge into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The gentlemen arrested were left as prisoners with John Brown. This seems to have been the programme for the night; now as to my introdution to John Brown, and what occurred afterwards.

About daylight one of my servants came to my room door and told me "there was war in the street." I, of course, got up at once, dressed, and went out, my dwelling being immediately on the street. Upon looking round I saw nothing exciting. The only person in view was a man from the country, who was riding rapidly, and I supposed he had lost some of his negroes, who had been stopped at the of the bridge and made fight.

I walked towards my office, then just within the armory enclosure, and not more than a hundred yards from my dwelling. As I proceeded I saw a man come out of an alley near me, then another, and another, all coming towards me. When they came up to me I inquired what all this meant; they said, nothing, only they had taken possession of the Government works.

I told them they talked like crazy men. They answered, "Not so crazy as you think, as you will soon see." Up to this time I had not seen any arms; presently, however, the men threw back the short cloaks they wore, and displayed Sharper's rifles, pistols, and knives. Seeing [illegible] fearing something serious [illegible] told the men I be[illegible] to my quarters [illegible] their guns [illegible] a prisoner [illegible]urse, but I could [illegible]s entirely unarmed. I [illegible] them some little time longer, again essayed to return to my house; but one of the men stepped before me, presented his gun, and told me if I moved I would be shot down. I then asked them what they intended to do with me. They said I was in no personal danger; they only wanted to carry me to their captain John Smith. I asked where Capt. S[illegible] was. They answered, "At the [illegible] house, inside of the armory inclo[illegible] told them I would go there, [illegible] the point for which I first [illegible]y office was at this place, a[illegible] easy lest the vault might [illegible]e broken open.

Upon reaching th[illegible]w what, indeed, looked like [illegible]groes armed with pikes, and sentinels with muskets all around. When I reached the gate I was turned over to "Captain Smith."

He called me by name, and asked if I knew Colonel Washington and others, mentioning familiar names. I said I did, and he then said, "Sir, you will find them there," motioning me towards the engine room.

We were not kept closely confined, but were allowed to converse with him. I asked him what his object was; he replied, "To free the negroes of Virginia." He added that he was prepared to do it, and by twelve o'clock would have fifteen hundred men with him, ready armed.

Up to this time the citizens had hardly begun to move about, and knew nothing of the raid.

When they learned what was going on, some came out armed with old shot guns, and were themselves shot by concealed men. All the stores, as well as the arsenal, were in the hands of Brown's men, and it was impossible to get either arms or ammunition, there being hardly any private arms owned by citizens. At last, however, a few weapons were obtained, and a body of citizens crossed the river and advanced from the Maryland side. They made a vigorous attack, and in a few minutes caused all the invaders who were not killed to retreat to Brown inside of the armory gate. Then he entered the engine house, carrying his prisoners along, at rather part of them, as he made selections among them.

After getting into the engine house with his men, he made this speech: "Gentlemen, perhaps you wonder why I have selected you from the others. It is because I believe you to be the most influential, and I have only to say now that you will have to share precisely the same fate that your friends extend to my men." He began at once to bar the doors and windows, and to cut port holes through the brick wall.

Then commenced a terrible firing from without, from every point from which the windows could be seen, and in a few minutes every window was shattered, and hundreds of balls came through the doors. These shots were answered from within whenever the attacking party could be seen. This was kept up most of the day, and, strange to say, no prisoner was hurt, though thousands of balls were imbeded in the walls, and holes shot in the doors large enough for a man to creep through.

At night the firing ceased, for we were in total darkness, and nothing could be seen in the engine house.

During the day and night I talked much with John Brown, and found him as brave as a man could be, and sensible upon all subjects except slavery. Upon that question he was a religions fanatic, and believed it was his duty to free the slaves, even if in doing so he lost his own life.

During a sharp fight one of Brown's sons was killed. He fell; then trying to raise himself, he said, "It is all over with me," and died instantly.

Brown did not leave his post at the port hole, but when the fighting ceased he walked to his son's body, straightened out his limbs, took off his trappings, then turning to me, said, "This is the third son I have lost in this cause." Another son had been shot in the morning and was then dying, having been brought in from the street. While Brown was a murderer, yet I was constrained to think that he was not a vicious man, but was crazed upon the the subject of slavery. Often during the affair in the engine house, when his men would want to fire upon some one who might be seen passing, Brown would stop them, saying, "Don't shoot; that man is unarmed." The firing was kept up by our men all day and until late at night, and during this time several of his men were killed; but as I said before, none of the prisoners were hurt, though in great danger.

During the day and night many propositions *pro* and *con* were made, looking to Brown's surrender and the release of the prisoners, but without result.

When Colonel Lee came with the Government troops, at one o'clock at night, he at once sent a flag of truce by his side, J. E. B. Stuart, to notify Brown of his arrival, and in the name of the United States to demand his surrender, advising him to throw himself upon the clemency of the Government.

Brown declined to accept Colonel Lee's terms, and determined to await the attack.

When Stewart was admitted, and a light brought, he exclaimed, "What, aren't you old Ossawatomie Brown, of Kansas, whom I once had there as my prisoner?" "Yes," was the answer, "but you did not keep me." This was the first intimation we had as to Brown's true name. He had been engaged in the Kansas border war, and had come from there to Harper's Ferry. When Colonel Lee advised Brown to trust to the clemency of the Government, he responded that he knew what that meant,—a rope for his men and himself,—adding, "I prefer to die just here."

Stuart told him he would return at early morning for his final reply, and left him.

When he had gone, Brown at once proceeded to barricade the doors, windo[illegible] etc., endeavoring to make the pl[illegible] strong as possible.

During all this time [illegible] men showed the s[illegible]y awaited the [illegible] situ[illegible]ng parguns and pistols so [illegible]ould be taken up as soon [illegible]scharged. During the ni[illegible] a long talk with Brown, and [illegible]im that he and his men were co[illegible] treason against the State and [illegible] States. Two of hi[illegible] men, h[illegible]a-versation, said [illegible]e we committing tr[illegible]ntry by being here?" [illegible], "Certainly." Bo[illegible] so, we don't want to [illegible]no. We thought we came [illegible] the slaves, and did not kn[illegible]s committing treason."

These men were killed in the [illegible]e engine house when Brown was [illegible]

When Lieutenant Stewart came in the morning for the final reply to demand the surrender, I got up and went to Brown's side to hear his answer.

Stuart asked, "Are you ready to surrender, and trust to the mercy of the Government?"

Brown answered promptly, "No! I prefer to die here."

His manner did not betray the least fear.

Stuart stepped aside and made the signal for the attack, which was instantly begun with sledge-hammers to break down the door.

Finding it would not yield, the soldiers seized a long ladder for a battering-ram, and commenced beating the door with that, the party within firing incessantly. I had assisted in the barricading, fixing the fastenings so that I could remove them upon the first effort to get in. But I was not at the door when the battering began, and could not get to the fastenings until the ladder was used. I then quickly removed the fastenings, and after two or three strokes of the ladder the engine rolled partially back, making a small aperture, through which Lieutenant Green of the marines forced himself, jumped on top of the engine, and stood a second in the midst of a shower of balls, looking for John Brown. When he saw Brown he sprang about twelve feet at him, and gave an underthrust of his sword, striking him about midway the body and raising him completely from the ground. Brown fell forward with his head between his knees, and Green struck him several times over the head, and, as I then supposed, split his skull at every stroke.

I was not two feet from Brown at that time. Of course I got out of the building as soon as possible, and did not know till some time later that Brown was not killed. It seems that in making the thrust Green's sword struck Brown's belt and did not penetrate the body. The sword was bent double. The reason that Brown was not killed when struck on the head was that Green was holding his sword in the middle, striking with the hilt and making only scalp wounds.

When Governor Wise came and was examining Brown, I heard the questions and answers; and no lawyer could have used more careful reserve, while at the same time he showed no disrespect. Governor Wise was astonished at the answers he received from Brown.

After some controversy between the United States and the State of Virginia as to which had jurisdiction over the prisoners, Brown was carried to the Charlestown jail, and, after a fair trial, was hanged.

Of course I was a witness at the trial, and must say that I have never seen any man display more courage and fortitude than John Brown showed under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. I could not go to see him hanged. He had made me a prisoner, but had spared my life and that of other gentlemen in his power; and when his sons where shot down beside him, almost any other man similarly situated would at least have exacted life for life.

JOHN E. P. DAINGERFIELD.

Breakfasting on Locusts.

A gentleman who had an engagement with Prof. Riley called at his house and found the entomologist alone in his dining-room reading the morning papers as he finished a late breakfast.

"Come right in here," said the professor. "I want an unprejudiced opinion about a little matter." And to the servant: "Bring in some hot ones." The visitor, despite the fact that he had breakfasted, was induced to seat himself at the table, "just for the experiment," and was served with a spoonful of dark brown objects like very small fried oysters. He eyed them suspiciously a moment, having discovered beneath the crust of bread crumbs a laminated back something like that of a very small shrimp.

"What do you call it?"

"The cicado. They ought to have been cooked in"—

"What! Bugs?"

"No! no! not bugs, only the cicada—miscalled the fifteen-year locust. Don't be afraid of them. They are only the quintescene of vegetable juice, and everything in nature feeds upon them ravenously." Therenpon the host took one of the things, bit it in two, munched and swallowed it with an appearance of relish. The guest shut his eyes and attempted to bolt a whole cicada. The object erushed in his mouth, and proved to be little else than a delicate shell, but its flavor was found to be far from disagreeable.

"All its juices were absorbed in the batter," said the professor, explanatorily. Neither the savant nor his visitor were able to liken the flavor to anything with which they were familiar, but they were agreed in the opinion that, vulgar prejudice overcome, the cicada would be esteemed a rare tid-bit; rare, certainly, since it required seventeen years to ripen, [illegible] it might take rank with frogs' [illegible] nests, shad roes and white b[illegible]

"I spent an hour last [illegible] host, "gathering them. [illegible] beautiful when fres[illegible] the pupa began [illegible] creamy white [illegible] enough to [illegible] I think [illegible] instead [illegible] s[illegible]

[illegible]n eat grass[illegible] [illegible]rtainly. I [illegible]ng else for [illegible] days, and I [illegible]elicious when properly cook[illegible] only an experiment, of [illegible]y eating of grasshoppers [illegible]tical object in view. The [illegible]aten nearly everything in [illegible]gion of country, and many [illegible]e on the verge of starvation."

[illegible]ighted a cigar, the entomologist [illegible]ed his experience in attempting to introduce a grasshopper diet in the West. He cooked the insect in various way, and found them always palatable and nutritious. People invited to partake always evinced aversion at first, but, prejudices having been overcome, the dish became a favorite with those who essayed it.

"Both the *oclipoda migratoria*," he said, "and the *acridium perigrinum* have been esteemed as food by some nations in all past ages, as far back, at least, as the Ninevan era. Indeed, some tribes have been classed as Acridophigi, from the almost exclusive preference they give this diet."

It is our military opinion that Consul John S. Mosby missed the greatest opportunity of his life when he declined to take command of the entire Chinese Army. It is not often that a retired bushwhacker on the shady side of life has a chance to play the role of Tamerlane and Ghenghis Khan. It was "principle" that restrained Mosby, we are told. A man whose principles permitted him to hop from bushwhacking for the Confederacy into the service of the Republican party might, we think, with proper intellectual effort, graduate from a Hong Kong Consulate to the chieftaincy of the Chinese Army.—*New York World.*

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, in an address at Springfield, Ill., said the South was ahead of the North in good government.

Growth of the two Races.

At the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Rev. R. H. Allen, Secretary of the Standing Committee on Freedmen, made some extraordinary statements. Among them were these: That the colored population of this country doubles every twenty years, while the white population doubles only once in thirty-five years, and at the present rate of increase there will be in the United State one hundred years hence 192,000,000 colored people and only 96,000,000 whites. Other persons have published within the last two or three years articles in which similar predictions, apparently based upon trustworthy statistics were made. Soon after the result of the census of 1870 were made known the disappearance of the colored race in this country was foretold, because the figures indicated for that race an increase of only 10 per cept. in ten years. The census of 1880, showing, an apparent increase of 36 per cent. in ten years—a rate greater than the rate for white people in the same period—turned the tide of opinion in the opposite direction.

If those who sadly predicted in 1872 and 1873 that the colored race would perish from the land had known that the census of 1870 with reference to the population of the South was almost worthless they would have wasted no time upon the calculations that pointed to so gloomy a result. And if Dr. Allen had known just how much the census figures of 1870 were worth, and how carefully studies the figures for other years, he would not have made the extraordinary assertions of which we have spoken. Let us see what some of the facts are. The colored race, he said, doubles in twenty years. That is not true of the period from 1860 to 1880. The percentage of increase for that period was only 48, and each of the two censuses is trustworthy. Nor is it true of the period from 1840 to 1860, for in that period the percentage of increase was only 54 per cent. So much for one of Dr. Allen's remarkable statements. While the rate of colored increase from 1860 to 1880 was 48 per cent. the rate of increase for the whites was 61 per cent, although in the earlier part of that period there was caused by a war a white loss estimated at 1,000,000. After making an allowance for immigration it appears that the white rate of increase was still greater than that of the colored people.

It is not difficult to find out just what the rate of increase for each race has been since our first census was taken. The average decennial rate of increase for the white people for the five decennial periods beginning in 1790 and ending in 1840 was very nearly 35 per cent., while the corresponding average rate for the colored race was only 30½ per cent. The white rate for each of the two following decades was more than 27½ per cent., while the rate for the blacks was 26½ for one of the decades and only 22 for the other. The rates for the double decade ending in 1880 have already been given—white, 41; colored, 48. The same general tendency can be shown in another way. In 1970 the colored people were 19 27 per cent of the whole population, and the whites were 80.73 per cent. This proportion was substantially maintained until 1820, when the colored people began to steadily recede and the white people to steadily advance. In 1860 the whites were 65 62 per cent of the whole and the colored people only 14.13 per cent. Omitting untrustworthy census of 1870, we [illegible]he last census, which shows [illegible] whites were then 86.54 per cent [illegible]olored people only 13.12 per cent.—*New York Times.*

SMALL FARMS RATHER THAN LARGE FARMS.—The drawback to agriculture in th[illegible], especially in the Southern S[illegible]he large farms; and the farmer [illegible]er be prosperous until they get [illegible] that it is better to clear $1,000 [illegible]n a 40 acre farm than it is to c[illegible] per year an a 500 acre farm. [illegible]rge farms will keep the [illegible]d they are going to be the [illegible]he West if they are not di[illegible] and made into small farms. [illegible]ns mean a sparsely settled coun[illegible]worn out soil, poor broken-down [illegible]s and farmers' families, dilapidated [illegible] buildings, broken down fences, no [illegible]d weather-beaten school house and church once in ten miles, where services are held once in two weeks; and everything has the aspect of being on the average of destruction. Small farms mean a thickly settled neighborhood, a pleasant country, healthy and prosperous farmers, neat farm buildings and fences, good roads, enterprising villages, a church and schoolhouse at every crossroad hamlet, plenty to eat; and a small farm country looks like the border land of paradise. If fifty acres had been the average size of farms in Virginia twenty-five years ago, to-day she would be the empire State of the South. If the average size of farms on the Delaware peninsula were twenty acres in twenty years form now, it would be one of the richest sections of country in the Union. Some argue that if a man cannot take care of a large farm he cannot run a small one as it should be run; but that is a mistaken idea. It is the same with farmers as with the managers of any other business. There are lots of men that can run a small wagon shop or keep a country store, but there are very few who are capable of directing a large wagon factory or managing a wholesale grocery.—*Indianapolis South.*

BOSTON COLORED MEN THANK THE PRESIDENT.—*Boston, June 2.*—The colored political club in the 11th Ward, this city, has adopted resolutions thanking President Cleveland for his humane sympathy in rebuking the Democratic party of Hazel Hurst, Miss., by withholding the commission of J. L. Mead, who was, as the resolutions state, "the head and front of outrages committed on our race in Copiah county." These resolutions will be sent to the President with the assurance that the organization will use every effort to support him in his administration, and the significance of this is apparent from the fact that the president of the club, Mr. Holyer, has long been quite a prominent leader among the Republicans of this city.

There is a bird roost at Lake Gentry, in Brevard county, Fla., covering a tract of eighty acres, in which, it is estimated, over 7,000,000 birds gather every season. It has been a resting place for the birds from time immemorial.

Fall Superior Courts.

1885.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

Counties.	Term.	Begins Date.
Beaufort	2 weeks	Nov. 30
Currituck	1 week	Sep. 7
Camden	1 "	Sep. 14
Pasquotank	1 "	Sep. 21
Perquimans	1 "	Sep. 28
Chowan	1 "	Oct. 5
Gates	1 "	Oct. 12
Hertford	1 "	Oct. 19
Hertford	1 "	Dec. 21
Washington	1 "	Oct. 26
Washington	1 "	Dec. 14
Tyrrell	1 "	Nov. 2
Dare	1 "	Nov. 9
Hyde	1 "	Nov. 16
Pamlico	1 "	Nov. 23

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Halifax	2 weeks	Nov. 16
Northampton	2 "	Oct. 5
Warren	2 "	Sep. 21
Edgecombe	2 "	Oct. 19
Bertie	2 "	Nov. 2
‡Craven	2 "	Nov. 30

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

Pitt	2 weeks	Sept. 21
Wilson	2 "	Nov. 2
Vance	2 "	Oct. 19
Martin	2 "	Sept. 7
‡Martin	2 "	Dec. 7
Greene	2 "	Oct. 5
Nash	2 "	Oct. 23
Franklin	1 week	Aug. 17
Franklin	1 "	Nov. 16

FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK.

†Wake	2 weeks	July 13
†Wake	2 "	Sept. 28
*Wake	2 "	Aug. 31
*Wake	3 "	Oct. 26
Wayne	2 "	July 27
Wayne	2 "	Sept. 14
*Wayne	1 week	Oct. 19
Harnett	1 "	Aug. 10
Johnston	2 weeks	Aug. 17

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER.

Granville	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Granville	2 "	Nov. 30
Chatham	2 "	Oct. 5
Guilford	2 "	Aug. 31
Guilford	2 "	Dec. 14
Alamance	1 week	Sept. 28
Durham	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Orange	1 week	Aug 10
Orange	1 "	Nov. 9
Caswell	1 "	Aug. 17
Caswell	1 "	Nov. 16
Person	1 "	Aug. 24
Person	1 "	Nov. 23

SIXTH DISTICT—JUDGE MCKAY.

*New Hanover	2 weeks	Sept. 28
Lenoir	2 "	Aug. 24
Lenoir	2 "	Nov. 16
Duplin	2 "	Nov. 30
Duplin	1 week	Sept. 7
Sampson	1 "	Dec. 14
Sampson	2 weeks	Oct. 12
Pender	1 week	Sept. 14
Catteret	1 "	Oct. 26
Jones	1 "	Aug. 17
Jones	1 "	Nov. 2
Onslow	1 "	Nov. 9

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCRAE.

†Anson	1 week	Sept. 14
*Anson	1 "	Nov. 30
*Cumberland	2 weeks	Nov. 16
†Cumberland	1 week	July 27
†Cumberland	1 "	Nov. 9
Columbus	1 "	Aug. 3
Robeson	2 weeks	Aug. 31
Robeson	2 "	Oct. 12
Richmond	2 "	Sept. 28
Richmond	1 week	Dec. 21
Bladen	2 weeks,	Oct. 26
Brunswick	1 week	Sept. 21
Moore	2 weeks	Aug. 17
Moore	2 "	Dec. 7

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Iredell	2 weeks	Aug. 10
Iredell	2 "	Nov. 9
Rowan	2 "	Aug. 24
Rowan	2 "	Nov. 23
Davidson	2 "	Sept. 7
Davidson	1 week	Dec. 7
Randolph	2 weeks	Sept. 21
Montgomery	2 "	Oct. 5
Stanly	2 "	Oct. 19
‖Cabarrus	1 week	Nov. 2

NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.

Rockingham	2 weeks	July 27
Rockingham	1 week	Nov. 9
Forsyth	2 weeks	Oct. 26
Yadkin	2 "	Sept. 28
Wilkes	2 "	Sept. 14
Alleghany	1 week	Sept. 7
Davie	2 weeks	Oct. 12
Stokes	2 "	Aug. 10
Stokes	1 week	Nov. 16
Surry	2 weeks	Aug. 24
Surry	1 week	Nov. 23

TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY.

Henderson	2 weeks	July 20
Burke	2 "	Aug. 10
Caldwell	1 week	Sept. 7
Ashe	1 "	Aug. 24
Watauga	1 "	Aug. 31
Mitchell	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Yancey	2 "	Sept. 28
McDowell	2 "	Oct. 12

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIPP

†Union	2 weeks	Sept. 21
*Mecklenburg	3 "	Aug. 31
Gaston	2 "	Oct. 12
Lincoln	1 week	Oct. 5
Cleveland	2 weeks	Aug. 10
Cleveland	1 week	Oct 26
Rutherford	2 weeks	Nov. 2
Polk	1 week	Nov. 16
Catawba	1 "	Aug. 3
Alexander	1 "	July 27

THELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GUDGER.

Buncombe	3 weeks	Aug. 17
Buncombe	2 "	Dec. 7
Madison	2 "	Aug. 3
*Madison	2 "	Nov. 23
Transylvania	1 week	Sept. 7.
Haywood	2 weeks	Sept. 14
Jackson	1 week	Sept. 28
Macon	1 "	Oct. 5
Clay	1 "	Oct. 12
Cherokee	2 weeks	Oct. 19
Graham	1 week	Nov. 2
Swain	2 weeks	Nov. 9

*Civil actions only.
†Criminal cases only.
‡Civil except jail cases.
‖Criminal cases and civil actions not requiring a jury.—*Raleigh Register.*

LOST.

FOUR NOTES GIVEN BY W. C. HOLLAND and wife, Thirty-One Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents each. Persons are cautioned against trading for the same. W. J. McDONALD, JR.
June 4, 1885. 121-tf

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YOUNG FOLKS.

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"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photogenes, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a new novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Private Mrs. Dr." "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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